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An "Anti-Imperialist" Movement.

We learn from a special despatch to the New York Evening Post that a "preliminary meeting of men interested in starting a movement against the annexation of the Philippines" was held at Boston on Friday. It was called to push forward a scheme de vised by that famous inventor of social and political contrivances, Mr. EDWARD AT-KINSON, and is described as a "design to affect the pending deliberations between the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris."

It is a scheme to rush through a canvass not of Spain, but of this country, "during the next two weeks," to drum up signatures to a petition calling for our surrender to the demand of the Spanish Commissioners that we shall restore the Philippines to Spain. ATKINSON expects that the demonstration of treachery will be so tremendous in its volume that President McKinley will at once "turn from his present policy" and give to Spain the victory which we won over her last summer.

That is the sort of man EDWARD ATEIN-

The Object Lesson from the Philippines.

The despatch received on Friday by the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey forms a striking comment on Spain's efforts to show that, although Luzon is lost to her, she still holds the central Philippines:

"Charleston and Concord arrived to-day from Hollo. Glass reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of insurgents, except Hollo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there her for American protection. The island of Negros has declared independence and de sires American protectorate."

Iloilo, though small compared with Manila, stands second in commercial importance in the Philippines, by reason of its large export trade in hemp, sugar, tobacco, and other products, and its safe harbor Some weeks ago Gen. Rios, after reporting various victories over the insurgents in the central Philippines, informed the Madrid Government, according to the despatches, that in his opinion the revolt there was about over. The remembrance of WEY-LER's bulletins from Cuba suggested how much reliance was to be put upon this story, which was possibly intended for effect on the Peace Commission at Paris. Admiral Dewey conducted his own independent investigations into the matter, and now we have the result.

Spain's pretended sovereignty in the Visayas is little better than anarchy. The farce of respecting it ought not to be continued a day longer. For the sake both of our own interests in the Philippines and of the interests of all foreign residents who ask us for the protection which we are bound to render and they have a right to expect, we must end the present perils to life and property there.

The patience with which our Commis sioners to Paris have submitted to Spain's delays has at least had one good effect. While the negotiations have been going on the course of events in the Philippines has demonstrated to all the world the utter impossibility of restoring her wrecked rule, and has shown that the short and sure road to peace and safety is through our immediate assumption of full control there.

Why the Kaiser Would Not Go to Spain.

For more than one reason Americans reesived with satisfaction the announcement that Emperor WILLIAM decided to go from Malta to some Adriatic port, and thence return by land to Germany. There would be, therefore, no occasion for his stopping in a harbor of the Iberian peninsula, and thus giving Spaniards a pretext for imputing to him a wish to exert diplomatic pressure on their behalf.

Now that the original plan of proceeding to Germany by sea and of touching on the way at two or more Spanish ports has been given up, we may as well say frankly that the execution of it could scarcely have been regarded as an act of friendship for the United States. Technically, this country is still at war with Spain, and that which is technically true to-day might become an actual verity to-morrow through the definite rejection by the Spanish Commissioners of our proposal with relation to the Philippines. At such a conjuncture it behooves a neutral power to avoid even the semblance of predilection for either of the combatants. A visit paid at such a time by a sovereign to one of the belligerent countries would be a departure from the attitude prescribed by strict impartiality, and it could not be viewed with indifference by the other belligerent. If, indeed, a visit of the kind were recognized as indispensable for the purpose of coaling and repair, the incident would be deprived of most of its significance. No such necessity, however, would exist in the case of the voyage first contemplated by the Kaiser. His vessel could have ob tained coal or other needed supplies as conveniently in Gibraltar and Lisbon, which are neutral ports, as it could in Cartagena and Cadiz, which belong to a nation with which we are at war.

If, under such circumstances, the German Emperor had deliberately chosen to enter Spanish harbors, the Madrid Government would have been justifled in believing and declaring that his sympathies were strongly enlisted on its side. This has been made clear to the Emperor WILLIAM by the premature jubilations in which the Spanish press indulged at the prospect of his visit; and he, consequently, determined to go home by a different route. Nor is there any ground for supposing that he would have projected a voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar, and an incidental stop in one or more Spanish harbors, had he not taken for granted, when he left Berlin, that the task of the Paris Peace Commission would have been completed before his tour in the Holy Land had ended.

In spite of some rather offensive acts on the part of the German Admiral at Manila and the occupation of the city by our solthe war began when our State Depart-

That Germany would be glad to procure for herself by purchase all or some of the Philippines is probable enough, for, in her newly awakened desire for colonial possession, she did her an atom of proof, however, that she ever countenanced the project of intervention in the interest of Spain, nor has there ever come from her Foreign Office so much as an Intimation that the terms of peace imposed by us on our opponent were regarded as exorbitant.

It is, indeed, on the face of things, incred fble that a ruler so keenly alive as is WILLIAM II. to military and naval merit, should fail to appreciate the memorable feats of arms performed at Manila and Santiago. He cannot but feel for us the respect and esteem which have been challenged by the events of the last six months, and which have been expressed ungrudgingly in every neutral country, with the exception of France. The value of our friendship is now universally acknowledged, and there is no State on the Continent of Europe to which it would be more useful than it would to Germany, for the reason that her interests in the Far East, although temporarily conflicting, will be found, in the long run, to be identical with our own.

It is not improbable that the mobilization of the British fleet, which has impressively demonstrated England's capacity to cope, single-handed, with Russia and France combined, is construed by the German Emperor as indicative of an intention to uphold by force the policy of the "open door" in China. As the Russian and British programmes in the Far East are irreconcilable, they are certain to come into violent collision soon or late, and it would be folly for England to wait until the Russian navy has been signally strengthened, and until the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been built. If, however. England is determined that the question whether British or Russian views are to be dominant at Pekin shall be answered at once, it is a matter of great moment to Germany to decide with which of the two parties she will array herself.

It follows that, at such a juncture, the presence of the German Emperor is imperatively needed in his capital; he could not afford the time required for the circuitous voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar, the Atlantic and the British Channel to the North Sea. He must make up his mind betimes whether Germany is not as much interested as England in arresting the process of mutilation and putting a definite stop to Russian encroachments on the Middle Kingdom.

Should Emperor WILLIAM resolve to side actively with Lord Salisbury, Russia and France would have to bow to their joint ultimatum without striking a blow. If, on the other hand, the German Emperor prefers to remain neutral, a war is not at all improbable between Russia and France on the one hand and England on the other. Even under such conditions, England would have nothing to fear upon the ocean, but, in all likelihood, she would receive moral support from the United States and mate rial assistance from Japan.

It is a curious fact that, although, even had Emperor WILLIAM carried out his original purpose of stopping in one or more Spanish ports, the utmost pains would have been taken to divest the incident of political significance, yet his renouncement of the plan has had a paralyzing effect on the Madrid Government, and has apparently caused it to abandon opposition to the terms of peace proposed at Paris by the American Commission.

Timothy Dwight.

The resignation of Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT from the Presidency of Yale University seems to be the result of a consistent devotion to an unsound theory. Years ago, perhaps when he began his term, perhaps earlier, when he may have looked forward with an honorable ambition to holding the office which he has since illustrated with even more distinction than his grandfather's, he made up his mind that a man of seventy is too old to fill a great administrative post. Having reached that age he has resigned and made both himself and the university victims of his theory.

He deeply regrets that his duty as he sees it compels him to resign. The faculties, the graduates and the undergraduates are unanimous in wishing him to withdraw his resignation and remain in the service of the university at least until the two hundredth anniversary of its birthday in 1901. The DWIGHTS and the PORTERS are pretty remorseless logicians when they have formulated their hypothesis, but the honor and the pleasure of being at the head of Yale at a great historical commemoration and the affectionate remonstrance of the whole body of Yalensians will, we trust, induce Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT to reconsider his de-

termination. The steady but none the less surprising growth of the university, intellectually and materially, under the present TIMOTHY Dwight's administration, is a sufficient monument to his abilities. In new endowments and buildings, in the broadening of its educational programmes, in the preservation of all its sound traditions, and yet with the adaptation of the old foundations to new conditions, his administration has left what will be an enduring mark upon the history of Yale. His grandfather found a little provincial grammar school and left something like a college. The grandson found a college and has developed it into a university.

It is easy for a learned college President to be a slipshod administrator and not to have human sense enough in him to make himself liked by the students. President DWIGHT has not been merely an alert and a competent administrator, with much more of the scholar in his composition than is likely to be found in the class of energetic men of business and successful fatteners of college funds, from whom the next generation of heads of colleges will probably be taken. He is a man of wit and much knowledge of human nature. He has the engaging human qualities which some renowned educators, absorbed in abstraction, have managed not to manifest. He has the essential tact and the common sense which have kept him from compromising the university by precipitate dabbling in politics. On the whole, TIMOTHY DWIGHT may be said to be the Golden Mean of college Presidents. Not that there is anything medi-

oere about him. But what put into TIMOTHY DWIGHT'S head, which contains a vast amount of so much better matter, the whimsy that he must set a time lock on himself? Here is a man in enjoyment of his usual faculties, which happen to be very unusual faculties. before the arrival of naval reinforcements | Did any lesion occur in his intellectuals on his seventieth birthday? Not a bit of it. diers, there has never been a time since If he could have forgotten the dates in the family Bible, he would have felt that he was

good will from the Berlin Government. of his office as he was when he was elected. As related to the higher interests of the institution," then-to quote from his letter of resignation-his resignation is needless With reference to his own happiness in the later less active and more restful pebest to acquire the Carolines. There is not | riod of life," his wishes must be respected, and yet if he can be induced to give a few more years of his real prime to the university which owes so much to him, the consclousness of exerting his undiminished powers may be a satisfaction greater than retirement. At any rate his plea of over age cannot be accepted.

Cycle Records Tumbling Fast.

It is a curious fact that last week, when the horse was monarch in New York, its silent steel-frame contemporary, the wheel, was monarch in Philadelphia, and succeeded in establishing some records for time which throw all past performances of trotters and runners into total eclipse. Indeed, the surprising exhibitions of "Major" TAYLOR, a crack colored bleyelist, at the Woodside track in Philadelphia, have opened the eyes of wheelmen as well as of horsemen. During the week TAYLOR lowered the paced records for quarter of a mile, one-third of a mile, half a mile, three-quarters of a mile, and one mile, respectively, and some of his feata were accomplished under circumstances which probably would have discouraged many other riders with a reputation for high speed.

On Nov. 12 TAYLOR, paced by quintuplet machines, clipped three-fifths of a second from the one-mile paced record of TAYLORE. a Frenchman, making the new record 1:32. On the same day the best time for half a mile, 48 seconds, made some time ago by WINDLE, was reduced by TAYLOR to 45 4-5 seconds, and later to 45 3-5. On Nov. 14 TAYLOR brought down the record for onethird of a mile from 30 1-5 seconds to 29 4-5 seconds, the slower time having been made by WINDLE three years ago.

On the day following, TAYLOR surpassed all previous trials for the quarter-mile, onethird-mile, half-mile, three-quarters and one-mile records. In his first attempt he reached the half-mile mark in 45 2-5 seconds, one-fifth of a second under the best former time; and the record for three quarters, which he had previously been unable to lower, he reduced 1 1-5 seconds, making the new time 1:08 4-5. The mile was finished in 1:32, exactly the same time for that distance as the same rider had made three days before. On the second trial that day TAYLOB covered the first quarter onefifth of a second under the record; at onethird he maintained the same advantage; at one-half he was tied with his former record of 45 2-5 seconds; at two-thirds he was two-fifths of a second under his own record, and at three-quarters he had occupied 1 minute and 8 3-5 seconds, or onefifth of a second under the record.

But none of TAYLOB's remarkable performances equalled his effort of Wednesday, when, compelled to exert himself to the utmost because of faulty pacing, he smashed his own one-mile record of 1:32, shortening the time for that distance by one-fifth of a second and thus establishing as his new time 1:31 4-5. Soon after his new one-mile victory he sought to lower the figures for three-quarters of a mile and was able to clip one-fifth of a second from his own fast time of the day before, making the new figures 1:08 2-5. In the same trial the halfmile stretch was covered in 45 1-5 seconds. one-fifth of a second ahead of his best previous time, and 2 4-5 seconds ahead of the record held by WINDLE.

It is worthy of notice that TAYLOR'S achievements were made in almost continuous riding, very little time having been devoted to rest. In that respect, as in respect to the number of excellent records established, his performances will arouse the admiration of racing men all over the world. What will doubtless startle the cycling fraternity, however, more than anything else is the fact that four-fifths of a second has been struck from the old record for one mile, and further evidence has been given that ere long 1:30 will be easily within the wheel's possibilities. It can scarcely be expected that the one-mile figures will show so great a drop correspondingly in the next fourteen months as has been shown since September, 1897. In that month J. W. STOCKS rode a mile at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1 minute 35 2-5 seconds. It was that performance which exhibited the wheel as speedier by one-tenth of a second than the horse.

When, two or three years ago W W HAMILTON rode a mile at Coronado, Cal., in 1:39 1-5, it was thought that the blevele had attained an astonishing speed. A little over a year afterward Hamilton's record was lowered almost a second by McDuffer, and in about a week after the latter's ride J. PLATT BETTS, an English scorcher, made the time 1:37 2-5. It was thought by some when STOCKS knocked two seconds from the best previous time that the one-mile paced bicycle championship might remain for some time on the other side of the water. Fortune decreed otherwise however, and now our English flyers will have to bestir themselves if they hope to regain past honors.

A little more than a year ago 1:35 was the mark for ambitious cyclists. Now it is 1:30. In the race against time the poor horse appears to be further behind than ever. Nevertheless, from the indications of last week, he appears to have great many friends, particularly among the adies, and there is hope for him yet.

The Book Trade.

The great revolution which the department store has made in the dry goods trade is indicated by the publication by the H. B. CLAPLIN Company of this city of a bulky catalogue of books which it offers to its customers. This company, as is well known, has long been foremost among the great wholesale dry goods houses of the

country. A frontisplece to the fat octavo pamphlet is a photolithograph of the company's publishing or book section," and it deplets a wareroom which in the size and the magnitude and multiplicity of its contents is exceeded by those of few of the greatest publishing houses of the country. The preface to the catalogue announces that this company, only lately confined to the dry goods business, will supply "every

book issued by any publisher." This is a revolution which affects not merely the dry goods trade, but also and seriously the trade of the retail bookseller in all parts of the Union. It is practically driving him out of business, for the department store, with many varieties of goods from which to make a profit, has advantages over him with which he cannot compete. He complains that the department stores, as purchasers of great quantities of books, get special discounts from publishers, but that is inevitable. Such large buyers obtain them in every trade. The manufacment has failed to receive assurances of i just as competent to discharge the duties i turer, always eager to sell his wares,

is ready to make concessions on purchases of so great magnitude, more especially when, as it so often is the case with the department stores, they are for cash. Moreover, the margin of profit a small and special dealer must charge in order to keep his head above water is not required by the great and miscellaneous dealer. This gives the department store peculiar advantages in the matter of books, for in their wholesale prices the discount from the nominal retail prices is unusually large. If, then, the large buyer obtains a further discount because of the magnitude of his orders, he can get his full average of profit even after cutting prices considerably below the list

prices advertised by the publisher. That a great dry goods house of wholesale supply should have made the distribution of books one of its most important features, suggests that the retail bookseller is likely to be utterly driven to the wall by this revolution and evolution of trade. It suggests also the fact that, because of the small profits now obtainable from dry goods alone, the large variety of wares offered by the department store has been made necessary for a dealer seeking anything approaching a large aggregate of profits.

The Keely Motor Bubble.

With the death of JOHN E. W. KEELY probably ends the career of one of the most remarkable impostures that have ever obtained credence with men reputed, in other respects, to possess ordinary intelligence KEELY's claims rested entirely upon his own audacious assertions as to what he could do if the money to do it with were only given him, and to exhibitions of an apparatus which he would neither permit to be examined by experts nor explain himself. His was a confidence game, pure and simple, and out of it he made a comfortable living to the very last, in spite of his repeated fail-

ures to fulfil his promises to his dupes. KEELY's pretended discovery was that of a method of disintegrating water, by means of musical vibrations, into its component molecules, and of thus developing a vapor of an elasticity and expansiveness which far exceeded those of steam. In fact, his excuse for not demonstrating practically the availability of his new motive power. was its excessive intensity which defied the control of ordinary machinery, and needed engines of unusual strength to confine it within bounds. The same reason was given for not permitting any one but himself to manipulate his apparatus, and curious investigators were warned that they risked their lives if they meddled with it except under his supervision.

That KEELY had a motive power of some kind, which he employed for exhibition purposes, is undeniable; and whether it was compressed air, or a gas liberated by chemical decomposition, or something else of that kind, it is, at present, impossible to say positively; but that it was nothing of the kind he asserted it to be, is none the less certain. The progress of scientific discovery is from one step to another; each step being but little in advance of the preceding one. Nothing approaching the disintegration of water by mechanical means, much less by musical vibrations, has yet been even indicated by science, and all known facts render it highly improbable. Indeed, were water in this condition of instability we should all be living over a volcano, the Croton reservoir would be as dangerous as a nitro-glycerine magazine, and the ocean would be a huge bombshell.

KEELY's success in imposing upon men of the class that he did, shows of how little avail are business education and experience in aiding to judge of matters of physics and mechanics. If KEELY's dunes had possessed only a moderate knowledge of the principles underlying his pretended discovery, they would have seen at once that his claims were absurd. But as all cats are gray in the dark, so to an ignorant mind all inventions are equally meritorious until they are proved to be the contrary. In this respect the victims of the KEELY motor are like those of the Marine Salts Company, which was to extract gold from sea water, of the Electric Sugar patent of PAINE'S water gas, and of dozens of similar schemes, which have proved highly profitable to their promoters and of no use to anybody besides.

A Dangerous Cult.

The indictment in England of a "Christian Science" woman for manslaughter because Harold Frederic died while under her treatment, or rather neglect, revives interest in bills directed against these prac titioners which were introduced at the last session of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures. The purpose of these bills was to restrict the practice of medicine or "healing" to physicians regularly qualified by law for the practice of their profession. It was to protect the life and health of the public from charlatans, quacks, astrologers, and fanatics whose ignorance of the laws of medicine makes them even more unfit to treat human disease than a blacksmith is to repair a watch.

When the quackery is based on pseudo-re ligious superstition it is an even greater public danger, as is indicated in the case of HAROLD FREDERIC. If a man kills his child in obedience to a fanatical belief that the sacrifice must be made as a duty to GoD, as ABRAHAM prepared to sacrifice ISAAC. and as JEPHTHAH actually did sacrifice his daughter, according to the best authorities, he is a murderer, and the more dangerous to society because of the very sincerity of his fanaticism.

The "Christian Science" belief concerning healing was defined thus by the representative of the cult before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which gave a public hearing on the bill indirectly prohibiting the practice :

"Christian Science is a religion. Its claim is that it is reestablishing the teachings and practices of early Christianity. It does its healing by virtue of divine law which always has existed and always

We claim that the same divine principle by virta of which healing was done by the Nazarene and His disciples, as well as their disciples, the early Chris tians, exists to-day, and to the extent that this divinprinciple is understood and applied new, disease can be and is healed. We claim also that we derive our license to hea

our fellow men from a higher than human power, and that there is no medical board or legislative body that can take from us our right of thinking That is, "Christian Science" is not a

science at all, but a form of faith which yields obedience only to "a higher than human power," and disdains submission to the laws and experience of human medicine or the authority of the State. Practically, therefore, it is like the political and social anarchy which defles and assails the organization of society as hostile to its principles It is even worse, because it assumes to put forward in the name of true religion its superstitious belief in its heavenly inspiration and illumination as a "science," or as actually demonstrated and irrefutable fact and knowledge. On this assumption it arrogates to itself the right to deal with human life and health as divinely appointed "healers" infinitely superior to the medical

profession, which relies on human skill. The grave peril to the community involved in any legal toleration of such a fanaticism is shown by statistics, concerning the extensive spread of the superstition, which were presented to the Massachusetts legislative committee. The representative of the "Christian Scientists" said that they have at Boston a church edifice which cost \$200,000, "with a regular attendance of at least 1,500;" "It is called the Mother Church, and has a total membership of 10,000;" "Its basic teaching is that sickness as well as sin can be destroyed through the understanding of the Scriptures it imparts;" "it has upward of 850 branch churches and societies in various parts of this country and Europe.

A bill directed against this grave danger was introduced in the last regular session of the New York Legislature, and at a hearing upon it last March the "Christian Scientists" gathered in so great force that the committee was obliged to sit in the Senate chamber, which they filled completely. both floor and galleries. The result was that Senator Coggeshall, who had introduced the bill, promised either to withdraw the measure so requisite for the protection of the public or to amend it so that the "Christian Scientists" should be exempted entirely from its provisions. The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature also reported adversely to the bill there introduced, and declared it "inexpedient and unnecessary," under similar pressure, It is not surprising that at Boston the

'Christian Scientists" had as a strenuous advocate WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, not as a "Christian Scientist" himself, but because he is always on the side of cranky devices, and is a natural enemy of common sense. "Our protest," said the impassioned GAR-RISON, "is not against education or skill, but for liberty, without which both must suffer." The proposed legislation, he cried out, "is in essence the spirit of paternalism, which in trusts and protective laws is everywhere active and hostile to the public weal." All laws for the protection of life, the punishment of offences against it, are of a perniciously protective sort, according to the dictum of this Boston Mugwump. What he calls "liberty" is really rank anarchy. At the Albany hearing the Hon. P. C. Talman of Brooklyn defended the "Christian Scientists" not less hotly, saying that they could not be prohibited by legislation from applying their methods to the "healing of the sick" without dealing "a blow at religious liberty "-such a blow as it deals already at imitations of the Abraham and Jephthah sacrifices.

Bills to prohibit the substitution of 'Christian Science healing" for the medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured should be introduced promptly at the next sessions of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures, and their principle should be made the basis of legislation in all the States. A grave danger is to be warded off from society, and that it could be warded off effectually by the passage of such a measure is proved by the arguments against it of the "Christian Science" advocates themselves. "It is prohibitive outside the lines of the practice of medicine." said the Massachusetts representative of the cult; "its manifest purpose is to rule out of the healing realm all who cannot pass an examination in the branches of medical learning satisfactory to the examining board." That is exactly the purpose the legislation of civilization should seek to effect.

The Senior Senator for Massachusetts

As for Senator HOAR? Well, he changed his mind about Hawaii, itself distant territory, and voted for annexation, like the honest old Republican and American that he is.

Whatever he may say or do, you will not find Senator HOAR in affiliation with the

Let us see now whether George Dewey's genius for raising Spanish warships is equal to his genius for sinking them. Such is the reputation of this remarkable man with his fellow citizens that in the belief of most people the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon and the Don Juan de Austria are as good as floated already.

PORTO RICO AND BAIQUIRI.

Capt. Chadwick Pleads for Reform in the Common Spelling of These Names. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to

make an appeal for the correct spelling of Puerto Rico. By what right do we change a name which the island has held for four centuries, simply because Porto suits our laziness in pronunciation? The Encyclopædia Britannica may so spell it, but so much the worse for the encyclopædia. To, do so is, on its part, either ignorance or disregard of certain proprieties. The island, unless the name be changed entirely, can never stand in our official documents in any other form than as Puerto Rico, and the islanders themselves will surely never agree to bastardizing the name into Porto. The inhabitants are of Spanish descent and will certainly object, and most properly, to the substitution of Portuguese for their Spanish name of so long standing.

It seems to me that good manners and respect for the feelings of our new fellow citizens. apart from the authority of so ancient an official name and of all charts, records, &c., should lead us to proper usage.

And may I say a word for Daiquiri? This has dropped with us into Baiquiri, for which there is scarcely any authority, the chief being the spelling on some of our own late maps. But in Cuba it is Daiquiri, and the American company which controls the great iron property there, and which, it is to be presumed, knows the name of its own possessions, so spells F. E. CHADWICK, Captain U. S. Navy.

Garfield's Administration and the New Navy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Permit me to call attention to a slight historical inaccuracy in your editorial in to-day's paper on the subject of the origin of our new navy. Dating it from the report and scheme of the Advisory Board under President Arthur and Secretary Chandler, you yield to those gentlemen the credit of being the fathers of the navy. But the Advisory Board was in existence when they came into power. It had been already appointed by President Garfield and Secretary William H. Hunt. To create a navy worthy of our ad vancing power in the world was one of the fond topes of that short Administration which terminated o tragically.

It would seem to be only fair that the credit for calling into being the source from which the navy sprung should rest with the two gentlemen who has n view all that subsequently happened when they called the Advisory Board together. I am the mor ready to write you this letter because the facts have stated were very handsomely set forth by Mr. Chandler himself in a speech made by him in the Senate a short time after he had retired fr GAILLARD HUNT. WARHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Senatorial Garden Seed Falls on Stony

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Capital When Francis M. Cockre I finishes his fifth cor secutive term in the Senate he will have cost this country \$150,000 in cold cash, besides mileage and nery-and nothing to show for it.

UP-STATE MAJORITIES.

Some New Conditions of New York Politics Established by Them.

ALBANY, Nov. 19 .- In the popular exultation over last week's victory and Republican maorities all along the line, very little attention has been paid to the full extent and serious significance of the Roosevelt majorities in many of the interior up-State counties, though it was pointed out as probable in this correspondence before the election.

It is customary for some New York Republicans to refer to "the days of Lincoln and Grant" as those of golden record in majorities in the interior counties, but the fact is that under conditions which at first would seem to be very much less favorable for such a result. Theodore Roosevelt exceeded in many cases the previous high-water mark of Republican success. The first of these conditions is that many of the rural counties the population, so far from increasing, is actually falling off, and there has been a consequent reduction in the number of voters, so that "big majorities mean more than they did a few years ago. Again, there has been simultaneously a large ncrease of the city population in the "up-State districts," and the Democratic party is proverbially stronger in city than country triets Finally, it is well known that ordinarily the Republican vote does not come out in a State election to the same extent as in a Presidential contest. Despite these three disadvantages, Col. Roosevelt achieved results which justify the liveliest expressions of satisfaction

For many years St. Lawrence county has been the banner Republican county, but it has not been gaining much in population. The national census of 1870 gave St. Lawren 84,000 population: by the State census of 1892 it was 86,000, or an increase of 2,000 only during the intervening twenty-two years. Lincoln carried St. Lawrence in 1860 by 7.317 and in 1864 by 6,816, and Grant in 1868 by 7,947. Roosevelt approached closely Grant's great vote, winning by 7,600 on Nov. 8. Chautauqua is another county which long vied with St. Lawrence for distinction, and as the home of the Republican leader, Fenton, it rolled up big majorities. In 1864 Lincoln carried Chautaugua by 4,800 plurality when Mr. Fenton was running for Governor on the same ticket. Four years later Gen. Grant carried it by 4,900 and in 1880 Gen. Garfield by 4,950. Theodore Roosevelt's plurality was 6,900. A county in another part of the State-St.

Lawrence is in the north, and Chautauqua in

the west-which showed surprising results for the Republicans on the 8th, was Washington, in eastern New York on the Vermont border. and including Fort Edward and Whitehall. Washington county partakes of many of the political characteristics of neighboring Vermont, but it is not a county which is increasing ants: in 1890 it had 45 000 only. Lincoln carried it by about 2,600 majority in both 1860 and 1864, and Grant in 1868 by 2,600, but Theodore Roosevelt's majority was 3,600 in a much diminished voting population. Still another county in another section of the State in which there were surprising results for the Republicans this year was Broome county, which includes the city of Binghamton, and is on the Pennborder north the Delaware River and north of the point at which it forms the dividing line between New York and Pennsylvania Broome county has usually been Republican, more especially in its interior townships. Lincoln carried it by 1,900 plurality in 1864, and this was deemed a great achievement in those days. Gen. Grant carried it by 1,800 in 1864, and Gen. Garfield in 1880 by 1,700. The Roose velt majority was 3,600 on Nov. 8, although the total vote of Broome county outside of Binghampton was only 7,400 and the city of Binghampton now casts nearly 9,000 votes. cal interior county in New York is Madison lying between Oneida and Onondaga. In 1870 its population was 43,000; in 1800 it was 42. 000, and it is one of the interior counties which has suffered most severely from the agricultural supremacy of the West. It has always been Republican. Lincoln carried it by 2,400 in 1864, Gen. Grant by 2,200 in 1868, Gen. Garfield by 2,100 in 1880. Theodore Roosevell carried it by nearly 2,700 on Nov. 8.

These comparisons are interesting as showing the extent of the Republican majorities in the interior this year, and with here and there a break, Rochester, Buffalo, and Plattsburg, for instance, the story is almost uniformly the same, of large and almost unprecedented Republican majorities. A few more comparisons of majorities and the full story of the Roose-

velt victor			ory of the	r Roose-
	Lincoln.	Grant.	Garfield.	Roozevelt.
County.	1864.	1868.	1880.	1898.
Cattaraugus	2,000	2,300	1,900	3,300
Chenango	1,500	1,800	1,200	2,100
Delaware	1,000	1,400	900	2,400
Franklin	1,000	1,200	1,300	2,800
Jefferson	2,700	2,600	2,200	3,600
Lewis	. 100	200	300	700
Livingston.	1,000	1,400	1,206	1,800
Onondaga	8,200	2,300	4,400	6,200
Ontario	1,500	1,600	1,000	1,800
Qrange	100	800	400	2,700
Otsego	100	500	36764	1,100
Steuben	2,200	2,200	1,300	2,900
Suffolk	300	400	400	2,500
Ulster	*** ****		100	1,500
Warren	200	500	700	1,200
Wayne	1,800	1,900	2,300	2,500
These m	niorities	betoken	a Ranub	linan en-

A FLEETING SHOW.

vival throughout the State.

The Dream of Political Union of the West and South Dispelled by the Election. From the Philadelphia Press.

The recent elections show that only a few of the Western States voted with the South and that only Colorado, Utah and Montana can be depended upon in the future. The other States in that neighborhood, like Nebraska, Idaho and Nevada, were carried by such small majorities by the Populists that the hope of holding on to them two years hence will be slim. Had the country elected a President the other day, the electoral vote according to the returns would have stood as arranged in the foltowing table: Republican Electoral Democratio Electoral

	20091000000000	man - common design	me control and and	ANTENDER CA
	States.	Vote.	Stares.	Vote.
	California	p	Alabama	11
	Connecticut	đ	Arkansas	
	Delaware	A	Colorado	
	Illinois	24	Fiorida	
	Indiana	15	Georgia	18
	Iowa	18	Idaho	
	Kansas	10	Kentucky	18
	Maryland	8	Louisiana	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Maine	.,,,,,,, 6	Mississippi	6
	Massachusetts	15	Mis-ou i	17
	Michigan		Montana	
	Minnesota		Nebraska	8
	New Hampshi	10 4	Nevada	
	New Jersey		North Carolin	
	New York	36	South Carolin.	
	North Dakota.		Tennessee	12
	Ohio	······· 28	Texas	16
	Oregon		Utah	
	Pennsylvania.		Virginia	12
	Rhode Island			
	South Dakota			
	Vermont			
	Washington			
	West Virginia.	******* 6		
ĺ	Wisconsin	12		
J	Wyoming			
Ì	Total	281	Total	
			ad 271 elect	

and Mr. Bryan 176 votes two years ago. This year the Republicans gained States in the West easting twenty-two electoral votes and lost Kentucky in the South casting twelve electoral votes, a net gain of ten. Two years hence two orthree of the Western States now in the Democratic-Populist column will doubtless be ound in the Republican column. So the dream of a political union between the

South and the West will have to be dismissed, or the present at least, as the figment of a diseased imagination.

No Discernible Advantage. From the Clacago Record.
"If Wiggins called you a liar you ought to make him prove it. "What good would that do?"

THE KHEDITE OF EGYPT

His Precarious and Uncomfortable Position Under British Control.

Carno, Nov. 2,-The strain in the relations

between the Khedive and the British Govern-

ment shows no symptom of relaxing, and it may be the cause of serious complications, The Khedive feels scutely the slight put on him in connection with the advance to Fashoda after the capture of Omdurman, which, he says, was made without consulting him and entirely without his knowledge. The occupation of Fashoda was, moreover, made in direct oppoition to the advice of the Minister of War. Abani Pasha, who to mark his disapproval of the whole proceedings, and as a protest against the way in which the Khedive and the Government had been ignored, left for Europa while the Anglo-Egyptian force was on its way up the Nile from Omdurman. Abani Paslia desired in this way to disengage himself entirely from all responsibility for the consequences that may ensue, whatever they may be The Khedive has expressed himself very strongly on the subject, as he has on other occasions in connection with matters in which his personality and authority have been set at naught by the representative of the controlling power. During his recent visit to Constanting. ple he complained hitterly to the Sultan of what he described as the imperious attitude of Lord Cromer toward his Ministers, and the incessant interference with their administration and disregard of their advice. He recognized the Sultan alone as having any right to decide the question of Fashoda. Quite recently at a private reception at the palace he declared with much emphasis that France had an equal right with England to plant her flag at Kharton

dive and his Ministers are powerless to do anything. The positions of both are exceedingly precarious, and they may find themselves at any moment deprived of the nominal power with which they are at present invested, for Lord Cromer, though a man of great circumspection, is capable of acting very vigorously at a crisis. The army, though paid by Egypt, is entirely under British control, and is Egyptian only in name; while the greater part of it is so far removed from the centre of be practically beyond the influence of the Egyptian Government altogether.

Guarded as he is by foreign troops and conrolled by foreign officials, the situation is a particularly galling one for the Khediye and his native advisers; but being unsustained from outside and having no force at his command. he has no alternative other than to submit or be displaced.

YOUNG FRANCE'S STRUGGLES WITH ENGLISH.

Charming Letter from a Young Frenchman to His American Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several roung Philadelphians have adopted an entertaining as well as instructive method of acquiring the French language. They engage in a correspondence with school children in France, in which each writes a letter in the language of the other. This is corrected by the recipient and returned to the sender with the corrections noted. I am indebted to one of the American correspondents for the inclosed. which you may consider of some interest to your readers. H. B. E.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. AGEN, le 11 juillet, 1898, Mr Dean Friend: I have been very happy to re-eive your charming letter. It has did at me well pleasure. I have bad addressed my first letter, but I have wrote this letter for a long while, perhaps two onths or more, it has certainly misleaded. I shall send to you in my near letter several pretty stamps I should be very content if you sent to me postal cards. I shall do just as. I am to Lyceum of Agen. I am 19 years old, and I do the class of fourth modern, new teaching, where I learn English and Germaine, without Latin, and without Greek. We shall have soon the vacancies of two months, and as I am a oarder I go to the house of my parents, and you will find my new address in at bottom of letter. You

shall write new with this address. It is with pleasure that I have sought a corresponding that will be very happy to have a corresponding. I shall seek other corresponding, for to make pleas-

ure at you. Give me some details on the war that you have. I ee with pleasure that you combat well. I am the second in my family. My father is a landlady, and as my country has good wines he does

the brandy named Armagnac, that is very knew in French, and same in the foreign. your life and on your family. My friend curious

waits the letter of your brother with impatience, he thanks you and you say a gracious good. Heartily yours, your new friend,

Put my address completing without abreviations ISLAND COLONIES FOR CRIMINALS. A Correspondent Who Favors That System and Thinks We Should Use the Ladrones.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Spain gets through with ner ridiculous posing at Paris and accepts the inevitable by consenting to the cession of the Philippine Islands without any "if." the future of the Carolina and Ladrone islands ought to be considered when compensation to Spain is being floured out for her "pacific investments" in the Philippine archipelago.

While we are about this Spanish business we might as well make a clean sweep of it. We don't want Spain for a neighbor in the East Indies any more than we want her as a neighbor in the West Indies. It would be wisdom and sound policy for us to pay Spain a few millions for the Carolines and Ladrones and thus avoid any future trouble. The day is coming when civilized nations

vill throw off the mawkish sentimentality which has been put upon them by misdirected thought with reference to the criminal classes. A vigorous, sensible treatment will be applied instead, which will come near wiping out the breed of born thieves, desperadoes and degen-To get rid of hereditary criminals, you must

To get rid of hereditary criminals, you must stop breeding them. No good reason can be advanced why we should permit our cities to become penal colonies, as they practically are to-day. The best of reasons can be advanced why we ought to get rid of habitual criminals in the only possible way thanging, of course, excepted), that of the isolation of the sexes in penal colonies on far-off islands.

The Ladrones, the Isles of the Thieves, as the early Spanish explorers called them, would answer this purpose admirably. Send thieves, burglars, and cutthroats to these islands for life and let them earn an honest

answer this purpose admirably. Send thieves, burglars, and cutthroats to these islands for life and let them earn an honest living, or cut each other's throats, if they prefer that to working. Send only herefury or confirmed criminals. Give the others a chance to reform.

We did not hesitate to spend \$380,000,000 and risk the preclous lives of thousands of cut best citizens in a chivalrous effort to free from tyrany the oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. Why hesitate to free our own communities from evils that are constantly growing in force, which some day, if not checked, will produce greater miseries than Spanish misrule ever produced. Let us get rid of humburg and weak sentiment. We exterminated the Indians, poor devils! We protect and foster the white avaces, the human wolves that prey on us by

savages, the human wolves that prey on us boulght and by day. There is a woful lack of sanity in our handling of the habitual crimina roblem. Keep the Ladrones for penal colonies. NEW YORK, Nov. 19. JAMES B. LAUE.

Gen. Merritt and Gen. Shafter.

From the Army and Navy Journal.
Upon the return of Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt to the United States he will be assigned to his former command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. Gen. Shafter, now in temporary command of this department, will as ums the command which he held before the ou break of hostilities, the Department of the Pacific It is understood that these assignments are to be made whether hostilities are resumed or not, as both of these officers are satisfied to make way and give younger men an opportunity for active service con manding troops in the field.

Major-tien. Merritt will reach the retirement age on June 16, 1800, and as his immediate superior ment, he can be advanced no further in rank without special Congressional action. Gen. Shafter will be retired Oct 16, 1800, and his wish to end his military career in his adopted home on the Pacific shops will be respected. It is thought more than likely that Gen. Shafter's services in Cuba will be recognized when Congress meets by advancement to the

rank of Major-General of the army before his retire-